THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Is issued weekly, every Friday morning at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance —$2.24 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the proprietors, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer collected from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 25
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 65

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	9.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	6.00	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	28.00
Half column	10.00	15.00	18.00	28.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert R. Little.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Israel Neyhard.
Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Reynolds.
Commissioners—John Berner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Josiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Sil Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Hogan Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Teeling, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Sinyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. L. Krebs.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill," known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
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Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Exe's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Harman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROBT. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —36

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

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NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

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	Capital.
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Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$60,631,000

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March 26, '77—y

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oct. 26, '77-1y.

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Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

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CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
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Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

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FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
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For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
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Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to $2 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

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aug 2, '77-4m

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BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 5, 1877-tf

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES, Cheapest in the known world. Sample Watch Free to Agents. Address, J. COULTER & Co., Chicago. aug17, '77-1y

VEGETINE.

An Excellent Medicine.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 19, 1876.

—This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous system, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints.
Yours very truly, C. W. VANDEGRIFT.

Mr. Vandegrift, of the firm of Vandegrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens.
Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefited greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.
Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,
In 1873 your V tine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter, of the wonderful curative qualities of of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.
HYDE PARK, MASS., FEB. 15, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens
Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the effects of dyspepsia—nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by the discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.
Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1875, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is prepared.
By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.
I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired, till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.
I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.
During the past few weeks I had a scrotulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.
I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my maladies long before if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.
Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease squander, and that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will in my judgment cure them.
With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

VEGETINE

Is prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston,
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE

Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other BLOOD PURIFIERS into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
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"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan. 18, '78.-1y.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, the oldest, best, and most valuable medicine in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring agent on earth. No disease or ill health can long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularities of the bowels or urinary organs or who require an appetizer, tonic, and Mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.
No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.
Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.
Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drug, godless, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them.
TRY THE BITTERS TO-DAY.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.
For sale by MOYER BROTHERS.

Select Story.

A GIRL'S DILEMMA.

This is the anniversary of an important day in my life. I will keep it by recording the events that led to my present position. Let not those stay to read whose hearts have grown too old to relish a love story.

At 18 I was one of the most thoughtless of human beings. My widowed father, a rich merchant, had humored every whim from infancy, and asked nothing of me in return but light-heartedness and affection. No one could have known less than I of the shadows and sorrows of life, or have been more childishly occupied in the present. It was the night of my first ball, to which I was to be introduced under the most flattering auspices; I was half wild with excitement, and the movement my toilet was completed I flew down stairs to show myself to father, who was not going with me, as at first arranged, being prevented, he said, by sudden and insurmountable engagements. Well I remember how impatiently I burst open the dinning room door, and with what a bound of elation I sprang forward the spot where he stood, spreading out my my beautiful dress and making before him a sweeping courtesy. I seem to hear now the soft rustle of lace and ratin; to feel the glow that burned on my cheeks, and the quick throbbings of my happy heart. I had no, at first noticed, in my eagerness, that the table was covered with papers, and that my father was not alone. Mr. Lacy, barrister at law, his friend and mine—for I had known him from my cradle—sat opposite to him, and a second glance showed me how grave and anxious were the faces of both.

"What is the matter?" I asked, laying my hand caressingly on my father's shoulder. He looked at me fondly, till I saw the tears brim his eyes.

'My darling!' he said, in an abrupt, passionate way. 'We will not tell her, Lacy—it would be cruel. Let her have at least a few more happy hours. She need not know to-night. How will she bear it?"

Mr. Lacy looked increasingly grave. I had become very grave, too; my childish excitement seemed to have given place to a sudden and almost womanly seriousness.

'It is no use hiding anything from me,' I said, trying to smile, though I trembled from head to foot in vague foreboding. 'I could not go to the ball now; tell me what has happened.' The expression on my father's face deepened to anguish. He put his hands before it, as if the sight of me was too painful to bear. I turned to Mr. Lacy.

'Do tell me!' I implored. Mr. Lacy fixed upon me the fine, searching eyes, whose reproof had been the sorest penalty of my life hitherto, and kept up the scrutiny till I could bear it no longer, earnest and kindly as it was. I knelt on a cushion before him, and leaning my arms on his knees in a favorite attitude, I returned his gaze with a steady though tearful, one.

'Try me,' I said; 'perhaps I am more than the giddy child you think me. Besides, it cannot be so dreadful—you are both alive and well!'

A peculiar expression passed over Mr. Lacy's face. He seemed hesitating whether to draw me into his arms or to push me from him. He did neither, but rose up suddenly putting me gently back, and took a few turns through the room.

'Halford,' he said presently, and in agitatones, 'once more I renew my offer. Of what use is wealth like mine to a lonely man? with the help I can give you may keep your credit and breast this storm. You shrink from an obligation there is a chance of your never being able to conceal? Well, I will change places with you. Give me in return—that is, if I can win her consent—your daughter as my wife!' My father looked up with literal gasp of astonishment. Mr. Lacy went on without heeding him. 'I am a fool, no doubt,' he said, 'but the time has long gone by when Mildred was a child to me. For the last two years I have felt from the depth of my heart that she was a woman. I have fought against the insane wish to win her for my wife. My age, my past relations with her seemed to make it a crime. Now I have spoken, God knows as much to save you from the disgrace you are so obstinately bent on meeting, and her from the poverty that would crush her youth, as to satisfy my own feelings. What she is to me words cannot say; how I will guard and love her my love only could prove. Mildred what do you say?'

He paused opposite me and took my hand. I was like one in a dream. Love! Marriage! Brought up as I had been at home, I had speculated less on these points than most girls of my age. I had vague theories, indeed, gathered from poets and novelists, and my feelings for Mr. Lacy, a man 40 years of age, who had known me as an infant, and whom I regarded with almost unlimited reverence as one of the best and wisest of the race did not seem to correspond with them. I was unworthy of the honor—incapable of fulfilling the office of wife to such a man. Wife! It seemed almost blasphemous to mention the word to such a child as I was. I shrank back from him toward my father, my cheeks burning and my eyes full of tears.

'You refuse me, Mildred?' said he. 'I should be a villain to take advantage of my position and urge you. Yet in my heart I believe I could make you happy. What would you have but youth that I could not give you? There are many chances against your ever being offered again a strong, honest, undivided heart like mine. No young man could love as I do. Mildred, what you might be to me!'

'If I were less a child,' I said, blushing and trembling, 'If I were more your equal.' It was enough, he drew near me and clasped me in his arms. 'Child!' he said passionately, 'my love—my wife!' Then releasing me and gazing at me seriously, 'You give yourself willingly, Mildred, but I will not bind you. Six months hence I will give you back your freedom if you are not happy, and you will find it hard to deceive a love like mine.'

My father rose and grasped his hand in silence, 'God bless you!' he said at length; 'I would have borne much to secure such a protector for my child. Leave me Mildred, to arrange some matters that cannot be delayed even till morning." I was eager to obey and be alone to think, and I left the room without a backward glance.

That half-hour had revolutionized my whole being. I was a child no longer. I locked my bedroom door to give way to all my tumultuous motions of a woman. Sued for as a wife—engaged! I looked at myself in the glass, and wondered that a man like Mr. Lacy could love such a young, unformed creature as I appeared. There was an incongruity in it that struck me painfully. Still there was a distinction in his regard that flattered me. I had a very high esteem for him. I was warding off a calamity from my father. I loved no one else—no doubt I should be very happy. I sat down on the edge of the bed and leaned my head upon my hand. Unaccustomed to dream, at that moment an involuntary dream rose before my imagination. Instead of this strange compact, the wooing of a youthful lover; instead of mere consent on my part, the delicious hopes, the rich fruition of a conscious active passion. Might I not have been thus? If beauty won love, I was fair enough; if freshness and strength of heart were needed, how mine throbbed under the ideal bliss! The sound of Mr. Lacy's voice recalled me to a sense of my duty to him; it was wrong to dream of such girlish possibilities now.

He was going away, and my father had accompanied him to the head of the staircase. I supposed he had asked him if he would not wish to bid me good-night, for I heard him answer: 'No; she would not wish to be disturbed—I fear to weary her. God forgive me if I am acting a selfish part!' I rose up resolutely; no more such weakness as that of the last hour; he was worthy of a woman's love and honor, and I would give it. The next two months passed in a state of tranquil happiness. It mainly delicate and minute attentions could win a heart, mine would have been won, and I thought it was, and reposed on the idea.

Mr. Lacy made no attempt to prevent my plunge into the gay world, postponed for a while by the late strange incidents. Now and then he would go with me to a ball or opera, but it was in the character of protector or inspector, not as participant, and I felt his presence a restraint. I strove to bear always in mind that I was his affianced wife; but I was only 18, ardent in temperament, with high animal spirits, very much courted and admired, and I did enter with a keen zest into the pleasures of life. His grave smile, in the height of my enjoyment, used to fall like a weight on my heart.

He himself, holding an important and influential position in the world, was full of earnest schemes of practical benevolence, of professional reform. He seemed to think, labor and write mainly with an eye to other men's interests, and these in their highest and widest bearings. He liked to talk to me of these things and excite my moral enthusiasm, and while I listened he carried heart and conviction with him, and I felt a call to such co-operation an honor in which sacrifice could have no part. Then his look of intense affection and happiness, as he kissed the cheek to which his words had brought so deep a glow, stirred my soul and left no doubt on my mind that I loved him.

At the end of two months Mr. Lacy left me to attend a summons to his father's death bed. He expressed no fears as to the result of this separation, though I perceived a deep secret anxiety. I shared it. I had a morbid dread of the effect of his absence.

'Don't leave me!' I cried, clinging weeping to his arm. 'I am afraid of myself—afraid of becoming unworthy of you.'

'How, Mildred?' was his answer. 'If you mean you will forget me, or discover you are mistaken in thinking you love me, it will save us both a life-long misery—me, at least, a life-long remorse.'

For a week or two after he left me I hardly went into society, but my father and friends laughed at my playing the widow, as they called it, and I soon resumed my former gayeties, with, however, a certain restraint and moderation which I felt due to Mr. Lacy.

At length the temptation beset me of which I seemed to have a vague presentiment on the first evening of Mr. Lacy's offer, and it became under its most insidious form. My father's sister and nephew came to pay us a long-talked of visit, and even before they arrived I had begun to torture myself with doubts as to the issue of this love course. As children Frank Ingram and I had spent half our time together, and as children had pledged ourselves to each other. Five years had passed since we had met, for he had been sending medicine abroad, but an unbroken, though scanty correspondence had always been kept up between the two families. Frank had been my ideal as a child. If I found him still so—if I were free to love him!—if, when he came he brought with him that future about which I had dreamed—brought it in vain! There was something morbid in this state of mind, but the idea had fastened upon me, and I could not shake it off. My very self-mistrust was a snare.

My aunt and cousin duly arrived; and of Frank I must speak the truth even if I am accused of a wish to justify myself. Every charm a young man could have I think he possessed. I say nothing of his personal beauty or his ingenious graces of manner. I could have withstood these, though I had a very keen appreciation of them. But he was as full of disinterested ardor in his profession as Mr. Lacy in his; had the same deep desire to be of use in his generation; only he unfolded them with such a winning self mistrust as if he doubted his worthiness for the high vocation of benevolence until he warmed into enthusiasm, and then the passion of his speech, the very extravagance of his youthful hopes thrilled me with a power far beyond the reasoned wisdom of Mr. Lacy's enterprises. Oh! I longed to join hands with him in his life journey, and lend my aid to the working out of his Utopia with a fever of desire never known before.

Lesser things lent their aid. He was a fine musician and an enthusiast in the art. We practiced constantly together. He taught me to play and sing the German compositions he had introduced to me. I do not wish to dwell on details; but who does not know how subtle a medium of love a kindred pursuit and enjoyment of music is?—and Mr. Lacy never cared for music. Then again he was my perpetual companion. At breakfast his clear eyes and welcoming voice opened the day, and after its long hours of delightful intercourse his hand was the last clasped at night. No attempt was made to put any restraint upon this dangerous companionship. My father looked upon us as a brother and sister. Besides, the fact of my engagement was known, and he had the most implicit confidence in his nephew's honor. He never considered my danger, yet it was the greater. He might be strong, but I was weak. In short, I loved Frank.

A letter announcing the probable day of Mr. Lacy's return roused me to the conviction of the truth. I carried it up to my room, locked the door, and fell on my knees. What should I do? Should I keep my secret and sin against my own soul by marrying one I did not love? Surely that were the worst crime of the two. What was left me, then, but to wound a noble heart, belie my promise, inculpate my father. It seemed a dreadful alternative. After many hours of agonized casuistry I could not decide, but determined to leave the issue to chance. Did Frank love me? Strange that I took that fact for granted, torturing myself with the idea of what he would suffer—he, with his young, strong capacity for sorrow! This is not to be a long story, so I must not stay to analyze the state of my mind that classed before Mr. Lacy's return. A criminal awaiting a sure consummation, and that, approved by his own aching conscience, would understand my feelings.

The evening came on which we expected him. Never before had our drawing room worn a more happy, home-like character. My father read the newspaper at ease in his ample chair, my handsome, lively aunt perpetually interrupting him with irrevelent remarks. I sat near the tea table, for a certain hour had been fixed, and we waited for our guest before we began our favorite meal. I had a book to hide the sudden changes of my countenance. Had I doubted my cousin's love before, I should have doubted it no longer; how earnestly and searchingly he looked at me—how grave and sad he appeared.

The knock came. It was natural I should start; but it was hard to smile naturally at my aunt's raillery. Mr. Lacy came in; he was one of those whose self-governed, serene manner precludes flutter of embarrassment in others. The gentle friendliness of his greeting reassured me for the moment; under it I could hardly imagine the strong, impassionate current to exist that sometimes broke its bounds.

The evening passed smoothly and pleasantly to all externals. Mr. Lacy was grave; but then it was expected of a son who had just left his father's death bed; and my aunt's animated tongue filled up the intervals when conversation would have flagged. Frank and I sat together at my father's request, for I feared to seem unwilling; besides, it precluded the necessity of exerting myself to talk. Frank was very serious, and, I thought, averse to sing with me, but at the same time he never sang to more advantage.

The ordeal was over at last. Mr. Lacy took his leave without anything in his manner to make me fear or perhaps hope that my secret was discovered. A week passed; he was constantly with us, showing me the same tenderness as ever, somewhat graver, but as certainly more gentle. He seemed too, to make a point of seeking Frank's society, and spoke of him in high terms to my father. Oh! what a heavy heart I carried during that period. Looking in my glass, I thought with wonder of the change six months can work in mind and body. At the end of those seven days I came to a resolution that nerved me with something like strength. I thought I would seek truth and throw myself on his generosity. Let him release me from an engagement that became every hour more intolerable to contemplate, and I would consent to enter on no other. Let him but free me, and I would live unmarried forever; yes, though I must take labor and poverty as companions.

It was the very evening of the day I had come to this decision that I chanced to meet Mr. Lacy on the stairs at the hour of his usual arrival. Here was the desired opportunity, but I trembled to avail myself of it. He forestalled me.

'Give me a quarter of an hour alone, Mildred in the library,' he said: 'I have wished to have a few private words with you for days.'

We went in; he placed me a chair near the fire and closed the door carefully, and then came up to me, standing before me as he spoke:

'This day, six months ago, Mildred, I made a promise I am going to redeem. If you are not happy, I will free you from the engagement

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 28, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

DEMOCRATS BEWARE!

W. H. Armstrong, a leading "National," has gone back to Hoyt. The whole Republican gang will do it ere long, and hope to carry a few recreant Democrats with them. As Randolph once said "there they stink and shine, and shine and stink like a rotten herring by moonlight."

NO WORK FOR THE MATTHEWS COMMITTEE.

The committee of the United States Senate appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Matthews of being a principal actor in the fraud by which the election of Hayes was accomplished, met in Washington on on the 21st inst, James E. Anderson appeared before them, but refused to testify to anything unless the committee would allow him to have counsel. This was refused and Anderson persisted whereupon the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman. Congress not being in session the witness could not be punished for contempt.

SUGGESTIONS TO TAX-PAYERS.

The Republicans claim to be the party of Retrenchment and Reform. They always did, but gave us more of the "bloody shirt" and sensational claptrap than what they claimed to represent. Let us see.

1. It was the Republican party that increased the pay of President, (under Grant) from $50,000 to $100,000 per year, and of the Governor of Pennsylvania from $5,000. to $10,000. The former sums were deemed sufficient in war times for Lincoln and Curtin, but not enough for Grant and Hayes, nor for Hartranft.

2. The accession of a Democratic Congress in 1876 led to a reduction of $40,000,000 in Federal expenditures, and but for the opposition of a Republican President and Senate the reduction would have reached $20,000,000, more, or $1.50 for every man woman, and child in the nation.

3. A Democratic Congress cut down useless offices—an army of political parasites numbering 70,000, and cut down their salaries.

4. The Democrats ferreted out corruption and inefficiency wherever found, drove high officials from position who were found guilty of malfeasance in office and of gross corruption; but each step towards reform and the correction of abuses, was met at each step by opposition from the Republican party and press.

All these facts show that the Democratic party is for purity and reform, and should be supported by the tax payers and masses.

THE USURY LAW.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says the somewhat surprising fact has just transpired there that the Usury bill which was pending before the last session of our State Legislature, and which was supposed to have been defeated, was actually passed upon reconsideration. The bill, as it now stands, restricts the rate to 6 per cent, and makes its provisions apply to all banking corporations in the State, thus attacking the specially chartered organizations.

Whether the act is in violation of the Constitution or not, the Courts will determine. It is fair to presume that it does not violate vested rights, or the Legislature would not have passed it, nor would the Attorney General and Governor have approved it.

But it is eminently just that no bank, corporation, saving fund or individual should have special privileges in the matter of loaning or borrowing money. If the loaning of money is to be a matter of legislatation, that legislation should be equitable, just, and equal. If untrammeled by legislation, then money as a commodity or medium of exchange, every person of mature age would be competent to make a contract for the loan or hire of money, the same as he can now legally do for a horse or farm.

Mr. Wm. H. Armstrong, who narrowly missed being the candidate of the Nationals for Governor, and who would have made sad havoc in the Cameron-Hoyt ranks had he been nominated, has fallen back into the Republican lines. It isn't to be expected that he will take very much heart in the cause that he lately intended to defeat by leading the Nationals, but it is probable that he has less heart for the success of the new party that waltzed with him all around the political boards and then gladdened Cameron, Hoyt, Mackey and Quay by nominating the other fellow. He will be likely to take the Hoyt ticket as the choice of unpalatable evils, and leave to other tongues the wagging that may be wanted on the stump.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The Fitz John Porter Inquiry.

WEST POINT, June 24.—The board of officers appointed by the President to reopen the cases of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon General of the army, and Major General Fitz John Porter convened to-day. In General Porter's case it is understood that new evidence has been discovered which was not previously attainable, and which would have materially influenced the court before which he was tried and found guilty of disobedience to orders in not responding to General Pope's orders for him to reinforce the latter's command at the second battle of Bull Run. The utmost publicity is to be given to the proceedings.

Another Mollie Arrested.

Pittsburg, June 26.—Henry Devlin, another member of the Mollie Maguire gang which committed so many depredations at Irwin, Westmoreland county, was arrested at Oil City yesterday by one of Pinkerton's detectives, and is now in jail at Greensburg. He fled when parties recently arrested made confessions, and detectives have been in search of him ever since. He is charged with complicity in the murder of Joseph Carrol in 1876. Detectives are in active pursuit of two others concerned in the same crime.

The Woman in the Case.

It is going hard with John Sherman. Every revolution of Potter's wheel makes his case assume an uglier form. We were led to expect that the appearance of Mrs. Jenks as a witness would clear up the whole matter of his letter to Weber and Anderson, and give the country at last the bottom facts in regard to that document, about which his own memory is so treacherous. So far from that, this eel-like witness slips back and forth through the hands of the committee without doing anything towards the exoneration of Mr. Sherman, and only making more than ever apparent the devious ways of Louisiana politicians. Her own right to call herself one of this set was fully vindicated by her bold mendacity, her pert use of political slang and her unblushing confession that while she might belong to one party in the morning and another at night she called herself a Republican, and was "willing to do anything for the good of the party." Her real purpose from the first seems to have been to advance the political and pecuniary prospects of her stupid husband, who was one of Kellogg's tools. To do this she was willing to become the emissary of Anderson and Weber to the visiting statesmen; to betray their confidence by opening and reading a letter committed to her care; to use the knowledge thus gained to acquire influence over Kellogg, Packard, Matthews and Sherman, and to come as near as possible to confessing herself a forger. All this she has done, according to her own story, to say nothing of playing fast and loose with Anderson and doing as much prevarication and downright lying as was necessary to keep a hold upon both parties until one or the other came to her terms. When a woman thus unsexes herself to bear a hand in politics she can lay no claim to courteous treatment. The figure of a clever woman turned political huckster and eclipsing all others in the trade was all that was needed to make the picture of Louisiana infamy under the carpet-baggers complete in all its repulsive details.

Mr. Sherman would clear his own bedraggled skirts by having this woman fasten upon herself the improbable crime of forging the document which has been her stock in trade for the last two years. Anxious to please him, but having still a bare vestige of self-respect, she goes only far enough to show that she is willing to have that theory received if it can be done without actually shouldering crime. The silly compromise upon which she dropped is the statement that she dictated the famous letter, and she would have us believe that she did so in the presence of the visiting statesmen in their private parlor, without any of them knowing or suspecting what she was about. This story is shaken to tatters by cross-examination, but clings to the main thread with a tenacity that leaves no doubt as to her desire to clear Sherman at any hazzard of her own veracity. Whoever had anything to do with the guarantee she is careful to say again and again that Mr. Sherman had no complicity in the matter. Her most dramatic manner and most startling rhetoric are reserved for these declarations of acquittal. She knows her business: Mr. Sherman must be acquitted. It is a wonder that it does not occur to this clever woman that there is such a thing as protesting too much. People are apt to inquire the motive of this zeal in his behalf, involving such a strain of probability and so many inconsistencies in her story. It is magnanimous, no doubt, for this fair creature to stand up, "in presence of this committee and the country at large," and avow her own responsibility for the political dishonor laid at the door of the Secretary of the Treasury; but Mrs. Jenks is not the woman to give her magnanimity away without its price. The whole testimony thus far elicited shows that she knew the market value of the document in her keeping. It is worth either place or money. She did not get place.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that we are still without Mr. Sherman's denial of the authenticity of the famous letter. When brought to book he was unwilling to say that he did not write it. His own denial would be of greater value than that of Mrs. Jenks. Why is she so much more positive than he is as to his innocence of the crime of condoning forgery and perjury? Under the circumstances the verdict of guilty already entered against him by the country must remain. It is proved that Anderson and Weber declined to go on with their crime without a guarantee of preferment; that they asked that guarantee of Mr. Sherman and that Mrs. Jenks presented that demand, knowing the nature of it; and that they received such a guarantee as induced them to keep quiet. It is proved that Louisiana politicians generally believed in the existence of that document, and regarded Anderson, to whom it was supposed to have been given, as the holder of a claim upon the administration which could not be slighted. Anderson produces a copy of that document, which sustains common fame as to its nature, and the alleged writer declines to say that it is not genuine. This is as strong a case as could be made out without the production of the original. It is a case that covers John Sherman with dishonor and involves the administration of which he is a member in disgrace. Such pert gabble as that to which Mrs. Jenks has treated the Potter committee serves only to make the desperate straits of the accused more contemptibly apparent.—*Times.*

Tilton-Beecher.

BROOKLYN, May 30, 1878.—*Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton*—MADAM: In pursuance of a resolution passed by the examining committee of Plymouth church, at a meeting held last evening, I enclose a copy of the charge and specifications made against you by Mrs. B. Walton, and which the committee have voted to entertain. I am requested to inform you that a meeting of the committee will be held at the church parlors on Monday, June 10 at 8 o'clock, at which time they will receive any reply you may desire to make to the charge and specifications, and will proceed with the trial of the same.

THOMAS J. TILNEY, Clerk.

To the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church:—I have before me a copy of the charge and specifications made against me by Mrs. B. Walton, and signed by her, under date of May 28, 1878, and also a letter accompanying the same, wherein you express a willingness to receive any reply I may desire to make.

Therefore I answer, first, that in my house on the evening of the 15th day of April, 1878 I did say in the presence of Mrs. Walton that the statement contained in a certain card which she held in her hand was true; a correct copy of the same being annexed to the charge and specifications.

Second. I did authorize the card to be published in several newspapers in the city of New York the following day.

And now I repeat and reaffirm that the acknowledgement of adultery with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, pastor of Plymouth church, was the truth and nothing but the truth; and that having previously published a false statement denying the charge, I desire to make the truth as world wide as the lie had been.

I have no further or other statement to make to the committee.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Brooklyn, June 10, 1878.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 25, 1878.

Ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee offers to return his share of the money paid out for the expenses of Mr. Hayes New Orleans Commission, but Secretary Sherman, under direction from Mr. Hayes, refused to receive the money. The Governor insists on returning it. He is right. However pure his motives in going to New Orleans, or whatever the result of the trip, the means by which Sherman provided the money were scandalous in the extreme. Mr. Hayes expects Congress will appropriate the money at the next session but that is very doubtful.

Mrs. Jenks was before the Potter Committee on Saturday, and was interrogated by Representatives McMahon and Butler. She is sharp, cool, and egotistical, and is, as her husband was on the day before, evidently trying to conceal the truth. She says she herself dictated the celebrated Sherman letter, guaranteeing protection to Sherman and Webber, and that Sherman had nothing to do with it. Mr. and Mrs. Jenks have been thoroughly dulled since they reached Washington, by the attorneys of Secretary Sherman, but by the cross-examination today it is expected to get the truth from her.

A suggestion for the campaign of 1880 and one that attracts considerable attention now, is that of running Senators Thurman and Gordon for President and Vice President. The splendid record of the former at the last session, and the great popularity as well as sterling worth of the latter, certainly make the suggestion worthy of serious consideration, though it is too early yet to judge of the probabilities of the case.

A couple of excellent Democrats, Messrs. A. S. Hewitt and Henry Watterson, are quarreling over the part each had in carrying out the agreement as to the Electoral Commission. There is nothing to be gained by this, and the subject is not one that has a pleasing interest for Democrats. Mr. Watterson is an excellent editor and should return to Kentucky and devote himself to his paper. Mr. Hewitt's proper place is his counting house, and it was supposed he realized the fact. Let the subject drop, gentlemen, and we will see that we are not caught in 1880.

Real estate in this District immediately felt the good effect of Congressional legislation giving us a permanent form of Government. As I have before stated, the General Government assumes one-half of the expenses of the District. This was a proper thing to do. Some Senators advocated the payment of 60 instead of 50 per cent. That would have been proper, for more than half the cost of governing the District is traceably directly to the General Government and its belongings. In the years 1871 to 1875 Government officers put the District in debt to the extent of over $20,000,000 for the benefit of the United States, and it was the interest on this sum and the expense of keeping the streets and avenues—Government streets and avenues—in repair, and the uncertainty of Congressional action, which destroyed the value of real property, crippled all kinds of trade, and made this once prosperous city as bankrupt as Jay Cooke & Co. With the legislation of Congress, as I said before, comes a great improvement. People wishing to invest money or reside in the handsomest and healthiest city in the world can now do so without the fear of being taxed into the Poor House.

SEMINOLE.

The European Congress.

LONDON, June 25.

A dispatch from Berlin says: To-day's sitting of the congress began at 2 and closed at 5 p. m. Prince Gortschakoff was not present, but received reports every quarter of an hour and sent written remarks to the Russian plenipotentiaries. Prince Bismarck will immediately communicate with the Greek plenipotentiary concerning participation in the congress. Greece will be admitted to represent the Greek element in Bulgaria when the organization of Bulgaria is discussed.

In private conversation the Turks strenuously oppose the granting of autonomy to Epirus, especially as regards Janina. The Greeks lay particular stress on the Greek nationality of Janina. The Turks declare that they will not evacuate the fortress until a treaty of peace is ratified by all the powers.

A Vienna dispatch says: "A dispatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Bucharest reports that the Roumanian Government is advised from many sides, particularly from Italy and France to come to an agreement with Russia at any price." The *Correspondence's* Berlin dispatch says that according to present arrangements the congress, provided Turkey does not raise difficulties will have settled the main points by the middle of July. The settlement of details will then be left to a conference of the second plenipotentiaries, and the congress will meet again in September to ratify their acts.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent says: The Bulgarian question may be regarded as solved. There only remain some points of detail, which it is believed will be settled in the sitting of Wednesday. At Tuesday's sitting the French plenipotentiaries who have been intrusted with remodeling the Russian amendments which England refused to accept on Monday, reintroduced them in a form acceptable to all parties. According to the French proposal the Porte will have full right to occupy the line between Bulgaria and Roumelia with whatever number of troops it deems necessary, but the troops must be exclusively regulars and must in no case be cantoned among the inhabitants or in the interior. The maintenance of order in Roumelia will be intrusted to a corps of gendarmerie. It was likewise agreed, on proposal of the French plenipotentiaries, that the inhabitants of Bulgaria and Roumelia shall enjoy complete civil and religious liberty. It was decided, on proposal of England and Austria, that no change be made in existing commercial legislation without consent of the powers.

The same correspondent states that Russian occupation is to last nine months, after which three months will be allowed for withdrawal of the troops. The opinion is gaining ground that the labors of the principal plenipotentiaries can be concluded by the tenth of July. It is said that the Greeks have secured the support of France for a frontier line from Olympus to Airlona. As the Turks, however, will not cede Batoum, they are still less inclined to make such a concession.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berlin hears on good authority that the Russians have within the last few days bought at Hamburg three steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American line.

The *Post's* dispatch from Berlin reports that in Monday's sitting of the congress it was decided that the Russians should withdraw from Roumelia in six and from Bulgaria in nine months. After their withdrawal mixed European troops will temporarily occupy the provinces.

Russia has ordered Montenegro and Servia to arrange a compromise with Austria relative to their claims.

Extravagance of Funerals.

It was a very sensible clergyman at Pittsburgh who recently read a paper upon the expensiveness of funerals; and they were very sensible colleagues who adopted his views as their opinion. Mere fashion is nowhere more hateful than in the burying of the dead, and none the less hateful because it imposes enormous expenses upon those who can not afford them. The savings of a year are often squandered in the idle ostentation of a funeral. It is a not unnatural feeling among the poor that the last service they can render to a beloved friend shall not fail in any usual distinction, and the result is that a living family is often straitened that a dead member of it may lie in a mahogany coffin and be followed by a long train of carriages to his grave. Reform must come from those who "set the fashion," and a modest simplicity in funerals can be attained only by the example of those who can afford to be extravagant.

The worthy undertaker, who lives by the death of his fellow-creatures, is naturally desirous that grief shall be lavishly manifested, and he encourages to the utmost this sombre splendor. The young American used to be shocked as he read in England stories of mutes and mourning carriages, of men hired to wear the garb of sorrow, and of grief measured by a train of emptiness. Two or three years ago the movement against this extravagance began in England, and it has the public sympathy and support of very eminent persons. It has shown itself in this country by the common request, with the announcement of a death, that no flowers be sent. A simple and beautiful tribute of affection has grown into an oppressive fashion, and certain flowers have become odious to many persons from their constant association with funerals. When such gifts are in truth the offerings of love and sympathy, no symbols can be more touching, but the moment they spring from the mere force of fashionable custom, and are sent to the house of mourning as gifts are sent by formal acquaintances to a bride, with no more feeling than in the leaving of ceremonious visiting-cards, they are touching and significant no longer. The change in the mere fashion of flowers upon such occasions can be carried by the same good sense into every other funeral extravagance, so that the poor need no longer feel that their dead are slighted if they are not buried with ruinous expense.

There was another suggestion made at Pittsburgh which is worthy of consideration. It was proposed that funeral sermons as matters of course should not be preached; and to this suggestion there will be probably a very general amen. They are of necessity eulogies, for no good-hearted preacher would choose such a time to tell unpleasant truths. Yet if a man has been selfish, hard, grasping, self-indulgent, sordid—and there are such men!—what is the poor preacher to do? The well meaning reply that every person has something good in him, and the eulogist can speak of that, is conclusive if the preacher is not to give his honest character of the dead. But to say of a man notorious for meanness that he went regularly to church or of a debauchee that he gave generously to the poor, is not to tell the truth, but to dodge it. A change in this habit, however, must spring from the good sense of the clergyman and the community in which he lives. And the first step toward the change is calling attention to the subject as the Pittsburgh clergymen have done.—EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR in *Harper's Magazine for July.*

Mrs. Surratt's Innocence.

Ben Pitman, the well-known phonographer of this city, was interviewed to-day as to his personal knowledge concerning the trial and execution of Mrs. Surratt for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. His attention was first called to the statement of Mr. John B. Ford, the theatrical manager, relative to the innocence of Mrs. Surratt, and, in answer to the *Herald* correspondent's questions, Mr. Pitman communicated the following information: He said that he was the official reporter of the United States government in the assassination trial, the Sons of Liberty investigation and the congressional inquiries into the New Orleans and Memphis riots, and consequently of the Ku-Klux trials, all of which gave him a peculiar insight into the yet unwritten history of those momentous events. "I have no doubt," said Mr. Pitman, "of the correctness of Mr. Ford's statement of Mrs. Surratt's innocence; the grave blunders which grew out of the assassination trial were due to the theory Mr. Stanton entertained, that Booth was the active instrument in a great conspiracy, the dictatory power of which was the rebel government. Mrs. Surratt was hanged for complicity in the assassination plot, of which she was entirely ignorant, and poor Spangler was sent to the Dry Tortugas because a long rope was found in his carpet-sack, with which it was supposed Mr. Lincoln was to be bound, when in fact no other use was to be made of it than the catching of crabs."—*Cincinnati dispatch to N. Y. Herald.*

Oh Whose Arm He Leans.

Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, appears in public, on an occasion of interest, and to him of great solemnity, leaning on the arm of a woman for support. This woman, for several days past, has been communicating information about various matters and about herself. When she talks on other subjects, there is too much reason to believe that her statements are to be taken with many grains of allowance. When she speaks of herself, we will concede her description to be truthful.

This woman is one Mrs. Jenks, of whom we have had occasion to discourse already. A letter was intrusted to Mrs. Jenks by a friend, Mr. Weber, to be delivered to Mr. John Sherman, at the time one of the visiting statesmen at New Orleans. According to her own statement, *she opened this letter and read it.* It demanded written pledges—such as he had already given orally—of Mr. Sherman. This "white-souled" woman, according to her own story, "was disgusted with Weber for presuming to demand written pledges from such a man as John Sherman." And so the white-souled woman wrote or dictated just such a letter as Mr. Weber requested, and signed John Sherman's name to it! Her own estimate of this performance is given very briefly in her own words. She says: "*It was a small affair.*"

What importance Mrs. Jenks attaches to perjury we are not advised. We are left to infer her estimate of the gravity of one crime by her own statement of her views of another of corresponding heinousness. Forgery she esteems "a small affair."

In reference to a clerkship which Mrs. Jenks at one time held in the Treasury Department, she testified: "I don't think the Government made much by my services. * * * * I went there almost every day when I had nothing else to do."

We suspect Mrs. Jenks will prove just as unprofitable to Mr. Secretary Sherman as she did to the Government. When he promenades—to speak figuratively but aptly—before the whole country leaning on the arm of this woman, every one already begins to perceive that he leans upon a frail, if not a broken, reed.—*N. Y. Sun.*

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

PARIS LETTER.

29 RUE CAUMARTIN,
PARIS, June 12,

Salient features of many Exhibits. A double quick review of the nations. First France then England, and the insignificant remainder of the world, The United States, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Japan, China, Hungary, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Greece, Spain, South America, and others.

The month which has just closed since the inauguration of the great show has seen the great enterprise gradually brought to completion, and it is perhaps time to make a closer study of its most important and striking parts. First in importance, of course, comes France and after her England and the remainder of the world. The exhibits of these two countries are so extensive, that other nationalities seem small in comparison. After the large space devoted to England and her colonies, the United States dwindles into insignificance. We hold a creditable rank among the nations in our machine department, and a high compliment is paid us when it is said we are, in this, inferior only to England.

Contiguous to the United States is the Norwegian erection, and the first thing to strike one is the peculiar effect produced by the pleasing yellow natural tint of the pine wood cases. The principal features of the Norwegian exhibit are cider down, furs, cloths, hangings, and remarkably handsome cups and plates. The sister nation, Sweden, makes a show of industrial objects, tools, pottery, etc.

Sweden and Italy are separated by a transverse nave, in the centre of which are placed at regular distances, with fine effect, beautiful groups of marble statuary surrounded by vases of flowers. The Italian exhibit is fairly overflowing with beautiful works of art. The display of cut glass objects, as also the pottery and mosaics, are of the best in the Exposition. A special pavillion is set aside for silken stuffs, and another for jewelry, in the centre of the latter is placed a statue of Caesar Augustus.

A step takes us into the Japanese Empire, represented by scores of exquisite vases, dishes, cups, fans, lacquered screens. The Japanese porcelains are of a grotesque beauty that is really beyond description.

China is still more gorgeous in the character of her displays than Japan. Her very show-cases, instead of being built of black wood, and of a rectangular shape, are quaint in form, and resplendant in decoration. Those who have charge of the Chinese department, religiously wear their national costume of rich silken stuffs, whereas the Japanese have adopted the lugubrious pocket coat and ungraceful pantaloon.

Spain seems cold and prosaic after the splendors of Japan and China. There is a considerable display of arms, and iron, and uniforms; and lady visitors will find delight in an abundant show of lace.

Hungary's opening rooms are devoted to upholstering on a grand scale. The model of a large drawing room is remarkably rich and fine. Shawls, laces, and vases, are features of the Austrian section.

Russia does not very compactly cover the liberal space apportioned to her, her section here, like her territory, is comparatively sparsely settled. She has a profusion of malachite and the visitor to the Philadelphia Exposition will recognize here some familiar objects, both in malachite and bronze. Russia has a fair display of cloths, furs, jewelry, and mineralogical specimens.

The hall of embroideries of the Swiss department is perhaps the finest of the kind in the Exposition, and the Swiss silks and cotton goods prove that they can compete with the French and English houses both in quality and price. But the most complete and artistically arranged display is that of the Geneva watch trade. It is evident that they feel the necessity of making a powerful effort in order to compete with the cheaper, machine made watches displayed in the American section.

Denmark covers but little space, but objects of interest are to be seen in this section, and the furniture, jewelry and ceramics are of handsome design and exquisite workmanship.

The industrial character of the Belgian section strikes one at a glance. Iron in all its forms is seen, and everything has a character of solidity which is sometimes allied with art. The exhibit of pottery, cloths and upholstery is very complete.

In the narrow strip devoted to Greece, laces, carpets, and a complete collection of the Greek minerals, and flora, are the salient points.

A little hut represents Greenland, thickly strewn and hung with furs upon which are arranged walrus teeth, and other fruits of the ice fields.

The exhibit of the Republic of Gautemala is very important. Uraguay and Hayti are somewhat extensively represented, though they have no curious or interesting objects.

The Argentine Republic exhibits a large collection of grains, and its leather production is well represented.

Central America exhibits in its little building, weapons, grains, nuts, etc. A small stone construction represents Bolivia, and a capital reproduction of a native hut, stands for Nicoragua. The part of the foreign section where these small pavilions are clustered is highly picturesque.

The sections are arranged without the least regard to their positions on the map of the world. Next comes Holland whose section is well filled with industrial exhibits. The silversmiths of Amsterdam make a superb show. But the great attraction of the Dutch section is the Frisian house, in which are life size figures, dressed in National costumes of Dutch peasants. People crowd around these life-like figures with the same interest that they flocked to see similar representations of Scandinavian folk life, in the Swedish and Norwegian departments at Philadelphia.

The entire space devoted to exhibits is larger than at Philadelphia, but the enclosure is smaller, hence this Exposition has the appearance of being more crowded. The largest number of tickets sold on any one day were 58,117.

You have doubtless heard that the Americans in Paris, are to celebrate the 4th of July in the Bois de Bologne. I will write you about it alter the celebration.

C. A. S.

An Amusing Thing in History.

One of the most amusing things in history is the harangue of General William Tecumseh Sherman to the West Point graduates. The hero of Atlanta and, shall we say Shiloh? stood up in the presence of the eighteen or twenty callow, blushing young soldiers, unassigned, and vehemently assured them that though Rutherford B. Hayes was a mild mannered man he could fight upon occasion with the best of 'em, and when it came to battling for his rights he would brace up uncommonly. In the meantime these stripplings must know, for it is their general who tells them, that it is their duty to support the *de facto* government with their lives if need be. Great heavens! suppose one or all of them should prove recreant!—*Ex.*

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

BENNINGTON, KS., June 15, 1878.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.—As I promised to write again I shall fulfill my promise. We are now almost in the midst of a new railroad, the trains are to be running by July 2nd. Tracklaying is progressing at the rate of 1 mile per day, the road is graded to Minneapolis, they shall be to Bennington next week. The track runs within about one hundred yards from our place.

We are nearly through harvesting our winter grain, and we can say that, take the whole Valley we have a splendid crop this year, grain is filled very well and no doubt will yield good. Corn and oats are looking fine, no such thing as failure in crops this year again; by the way all things appear, there will be plenty of peaches as all the trees are loaded heavily. We have fine growing weather, we have now about one hundred and seventy-five acres under cultivation, we broke about 6 miles of ground for hedgerow and intend planting the same with plants now growing from the seed we sowed this last spring.

It is surprising to see the emigrants coming in. Last week 14 teams went up the Valley in one train, all emigrants. We see them pass up the Valley day after day.

Land is still rising in valuation, for instance one whole section joining ours on the west, was last month offered for $5.00 per acre, and certain parties were going to take it at that, then he would not sell, now he asks $10.00. Some land joining us on the east, last summer was offered at $3.50 now they ask $10.00 for that. In fact land in two years from now will be worth twice what it is even now. If emigration keep on as it has since we are out here, a very large emigration from Pennsylvania.

Free ride (excursion) on the new railroad the 4th of July. I told you in my last that trains were to run by April 2nd, the time was extended to July 2nd, too short a time to do the grading, and too much rain causing a delay.

I receive the COLUMBIAN every week and read it too. How far is the new Jail under headway? and how is the Normal School progressing? I attended there two years ago and think it is the finest institution of the kind I ever saw. Dr. Griswold was the principal, I was very much pleased with the school.

What has become of Kelley "the bum?" How about that new railroad that was located on the south bank of the river at your place? I have heard but very little about it a few words in the COLUMBIAN once, but nothing since. Is it to be completed?

We built a new house and are living in the same now, a good strong two story frame house.

We cut our harvests with self-binders, binds with wire, takes but one man to run the machine, we run a six foot cut, and can on smooth ground cut 20 acres per day by changing horses.

Hoping to receive an answer to those few questions I asked, I close.

Yours &c.,
F. W. MILLER.

The National-Labor-Greenback candidate for Governor is a thrifty gentleman. He preaches the gospel of labor at night fall, and in the day time attends to his duties as a juror in the United States District Court, and Uncle Sam pays his traveling expenses and his board bill. This does very well for Mr. Mason, but it is a measure of contraction rather than inflation. If he would let some other citizen serve as a juror, and pay his own campaign expenses, there would be a greater diffusion of currency in the country and he would contribute something to the elaboration of his own theories.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Chester N. Farr, Esq., private secretary to Governor Hartranft, has been on a visit to his home in Reading, and having been asked by a reporter for the *Eagle* of that city what truth there is in the reported candidacy of Governor Hartranft for the U. S. Senatorship, replied: "None whatever! The opposition to the Camerons in Pennsylvania are naturally looking toward some person of prominence, responsibility and standing to organize their forces and rally them, and it appears they have selected the governor. He does not sympathize with them nor encourage them, and will not be a candidate." The Columbia *Spy* will now be obliged to look up another candidate.—*Patriot.*

Scribner for July.

The July "Scribner" opens with the third of Dr. Brewer's papers on "Bird Architecture," including the nests of the Vireos, Titmice, Verdin, Tailor-birds and others, some of the most interesting being represented in the drawings. "A Few Antiques" is the title of an anonymous paper on certain parts of last year's Loan Collection for the Society of Decorative Art; the drawings which are by Francis Lathrop, represent Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's "Necklace in the Egyptian Style," and other ornaments, antique spoons in silver and gold, Danish and Norwegian mugs, Italian bass-relief, etc. "The Police of New York," by Ernest Ingersoll, describes the growth of the force from the "rattle watch" of 1658, consisting of eight men, to its present strength, 2,517. Accounts of noted arrests, of the police's system of dealings with tramps, and of the daily life of the men, etc., are interspersed with anecdotes and illustrations. Among the cuts are sketches around Five Points by Vanderhoof, and a number of drawings by Kelly, including "Mustering the Rattle Watch," "A leather-headed policeman after the Revolution," "River Police on Duty," "Mounted Police stopping Runaway," "Lodging-room in Station house," and "One of the Broadway Squad." "The Structure of Oxford" is described and discussed by Anstey Wilcox, an American graduate of the University, with picturesque views of Magdalen, Merton, Exeter, New, Brasenose and other colleges. Each of the serials has an illustration and Miss Trafton's "His Inheritance" comes to its conclusion, giving way to "Falconberg," Mr. Boyesen's new novel of Norwegian and American life in the North-west, which will begin in the Midsummer Holiday number.

The unillustrated material includes a paper on the popular query, "Is it going to rain?" by John Burroughs, who confesses that he was born with "a chronic anxiety about the weather;" while treating the subject from a literary standpoint, Mr. Burroughs does not fail to take note of its meteorological bearings. "Pomona takes the Helm at Rudder Grange," by F. R. Stockton (the last of this droll series), contains some suggestions looking toward vigorous ways of dealing with tree agents and lightning rod men. "Italy and the Pope," by Luigi Monti, makes clear the much-misunderstood relations between Victor Emmanuel and the Pope, with a running sketch of the formation of the kingdom of Italy. George F. Lathrop has a story about "Two Pursecompanions,"—otherwise, two college friends who agree that whoever shall first be worth a certain sum is to divide it with the other. The poetry of the number is by Maurice Thompson, Mrs. Dorr and others.

In the departments, Dr. Holland discusses "Culture and Christianity," "Thin Living and Thick Dying," and "Too Much of It." "The Old Cabinet" is "Simplicity." "Home and Society" tells how to get "Pure Milk by the French Method," and has suggestions about "Music and Drawing at Home," and "How to Make a Haggis." "Culture and Progress" is devoted to reviews of Henry James's last work, Bartlett's "Americanisms, etc. "The World's Work" describes new practical processes. "Bric-a-Brac" includes the first pontoom (a peculiar form of verse adapted from the Malayan) ever written in this country.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervous and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conquerer, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See advertisement in another column.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sheraer, 149, Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. june 21–4w

Employment for Ladies and Gentlemen at Home.

Our attention has been called to some new and labor-saving cooking utensils—recently invented. One of which, the Universal Weight and Measuring Utensil, for weighing sugar, flour, butter, and measuring molasses, milk and all kinds of liquids used in cooking, entirely superceding expensive scales. The Patent Centennial Cake Pan, the best and most convenient Cake Pan ever made, and which every housekeeper will have when they see its advantages over all others. Also, the Kitchen Gem, a plated wire boiler to hang inside of an ordinary pot, for boiling all kinds of vegetables, eggs, etc., which when done, can be removed at once perfectly dry without lifting the heavy sooty pot off the stove. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and offer a splendid opportunity to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a very profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., No. 242, Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

June 14–w3

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
IRA A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. MCHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township.

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

The great success and demand of the people, in fact, nothing of the kind has been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and has given universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a single trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you at once.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Seat, pin and seo ach worms readily removed by Kunkel's worm syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due. Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer. tf.

Danville will celebrate the coming 4th. What is Bloomsburg to do about it?

Charles Krug is lame from stepping on a nail.

W. F. Bodine has entirely recovered from his late illness, and is attending to business.

The Sheriff will move into the new jail sometime during the summer.

The quartette of young men who sing down street in the evening, makes very good music.

Milton Charles has removed to Plymouth, and will take the Parrish House at that place.

A meeting of the Society of Friends was held in the Methodist church last Friday night. Perry John and wife both spoke.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

Charles Krug, lessee of the Espy Planing Mill is prepared to do all kinds of mill work. See his advertisement in another column.

Casper Rhawn lost a valuable horse in Catawissa last Tuesday night. It died suddenly after being driven a short distance.

The people of Asbury will hold an ice cream festival in the church Saturday afternoon and evening (29th.)

The Co-operative Iron and Steel Mill, at Danville, is running steadily, with a most cheerful promise for the future.

The Methodist Sunday school had a picnic at Knorr's grove on Monday. They went down on a canal boat, and all enjoyed themselves.

As we go to press we learn that T. J Morris Esq., fell out of a cherry tree this (Thursday) morning, and broke his leg. No particulars have reached us.

FOR SALE.—A stationery Steam Engine and boiler, twenty-five horse power. Will sell at a sacrifice. Enquire of E. Jacoby, Bloomsburg, or Dr. J. F. Chapin, Benton. june 14–4w

Kelly the "Bum" left here for Philadelphia where he said he could get work. Since then he has not been heard from directly but it is reported that he has enlisted in the navy.

Do not forget the Ordinance prohibiting the use of fire works of any kind within the limits of the Town. If you want to shoot crackers and rockets on the 4th, go out in the country.

This is the season of College Commencements, and thousands of young men are being turned loose upon the world in a finished condition. It will not take them many years to find out that there is something left for them to learn yet.

The Anniversary of the Orangeville Academy will be held to-day (Friday). An exhibition consisting of dialogues, farces, music, &c., will be given in the evening, the proceeds of which will go towards painting the academy.

Gov. Hartranft, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, Hon. Wayne McVeigh, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Hon. Alexander K. McClure, and others will deliver addresses at Wyoming Centennial.

Stephen Gearhart from Mainville Pa., was visiting the Miller Bros., at Bennington, Ks., a few months ago. He was seeking a place to locate and was very much pleased with the country. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law Mr. Smith from Lewisburg Pa.

The grounds at the Normal School are looking beautifully, and are very creditable to those having them in charge. The new fountain lends an additional charm to the campus, and we doubt whether any school premises in the state are more attractive than those of this district.

The case of Hill against the Pennsylvania Canal Company which was tried in this Court and decided in favor of the plaintiff, was removed by appeal to the Supreme Court. On last Monday the Court sustained Judge Elwell's rulings. This will have an important bearing on kindred questions.

The people should demand from the candidates for County positions that the public offices should be kept open during business hours, whether its occupant is a candidate or not. It is too bad for a man to come a long distance to transact business, and be compelled to wait a day or so, or else return home.

Annie, daughter of D. A. Beckley, walked out of a second story window in her sleep on Tuesday night, and was considerably bruised and cut. She is doing well at present writing, (Thursday). Where she fell she might have been very seriously injured, or even killed. It was a narrow escape.

The finest lot of hogs we have ever seen, are in possession of Brown of the "Exchange." They are of the breed furnished by E. J. McHenry. Their size for their age, their cleanliness, and other desirable qualities, entitle them to class as the premium collection in the County, if not in the State.

A childrens' Temperance Picnic will be held in Col. Freeze's grove on the 4th of July beginning at ten o'clock a. m. Families will provide their own refreshments. Platform exercises will take place during the day, and will consist of patriotic songs, addresses, &c. A general invitation is extended to all interested in the proper observance of the occasion, and in the cause of Temperance. Let there be a large turnout. Proper arrangements will be made in due time.

James L. Barclay, Esq., of Jersey Shore Borough, is announced elsewhere to-day, in this Journal, for a seat in the Legislature. We have known Mr. Barclay, intimately, from his early youth, as he is the Grand-son of the late Justice Iddings Barclay, and a son of John G. Barclay, Esq., and brother to Chas. G. Barclay, Esq., of Bloomsburg all of whom are and were excellent gentlemen and worthy Democrats, good stock as is generally all the Columbia county Democracy. Should Mr. Barclay be elected, and he has strong claims upon the Democratic party of Lycoming county, they would secure a faithful and intelligent Representative in the General Assembly.—*Williamsport Sun.*

COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

The exercises of the closing week at the Normal School began on Tuesday evening with a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins of Williamsport. His subject was the "Dignity and responsibility of the teachers work" and it was listened to by a large audience. Dr. Hopkins is a fluent speaker and he handled his subject in a very entertaining and instructive manner. On Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock the class day exercises were attended on the campus by many patrons and friends of the school. The programme was as follows.

Music, - - - By the Class.
History of Class, - - Mr. W. H. Sanders.
Oration, - - - Mr. W. M. Christman.
Essay, - - - Miss Mary L. Simons.
Music, - - - - By the Class.
Statistics, - - - Mr. I. H. Strauss.
Declamation, - - Mr. W. H. Rote.
Poem, - - - Miss Ella C. Rogers.
Prophecy, - - Mr. P. A. Meixell.
Procession to the Trees.
Class Song.

The several parts were well executed, and all were marked by the good quality of brevity. In the evening the Calliepian Society had a reunion in their hall where an appropriate programme was carried out. The Bloomsburg Cornet Band attended and furnished music.

GRADUATING.

On Thursday morning at ten o'clock the commencement exercises began. The following was the order of the day.

PRAYER.

MUSIC, Chorus, Vacation Song.
JUNIOR CLASS.

SALUTATORY & ESSAY, Elevated Ideals.
ELLA ROGERS.

ORATION, - - - Titles.
P. A. MEIXELL.

ESSAY, Benefits of Clouds.
EMMA A. CASE.

MUSIC, Piano Solo, Grand Fantasia.
ANNIE SLOAN.

ESSAY, - - - Force.
EMMA JONES.

ORATION, The Men for the Times.
I. H. STRAUSS.

ESSAY, - - Talents.
ELMA EDGAR.

MUSIC, Vocal Trio, Angels' Serenade.
MISSES MAY BROWER, TURNBACH & TOWNSEND

ORATION, Formation of Character.
L. W. EVANS.

ESSAY, The Sphere of the Normal School.
MARY J. SIMONS.

ORATION, - - Statesmen.
W. H. SANDERS.

MUSIC, Piano Solo, Grand Fantasia.
LILLIE WOLF.

ESSAY, { The Old Kay House, or The Priestly Mansion.
FRANCES RAIKE.

ORATION, - - Amusements.
C. D. ANDREAS.

MUSIC, Vocal Solo, Baby Mine.
ANNIE MILLER.

ESSAY, - - Milestones.
IDA KISTLER.

ESSAY, { Cut Your Coat According to Your Cloth.
DORA A. STILES.

MUSIC, Piano Duette, Grand Waltz.
MISS ALICE KUHN AND PROF. HOFFMAN.

ORATION, - - Bloomsburg.
W. CHRISMAN.

ESSAY, { Opportunities of Doing Good not Confined to the Rich.
FANNIE E. SEARLE.

VALEDICTORY, W. H. ROTE.

SCIENTIFIC ORATION, { Analogy of the Geologic and the Mosaic account of the Creation.
W. M. CLEAVER.

MUSIC, Vocal Duette, See the Pale Moon.
MISSES MAY BROWER & TURNBACH.

The Degree of Bachelor in the Elements was then conferred on the class by Judge Elwell, President of the Board of Trustees.

MUSIC, Chorus, Happy Are We To-day.
SENIOR CLASS.
BENEDICTION.

On the stage sat the Board of Trustees, Members of the Faculty, clergy, reporters, and invited guests. The ladies of the graduating class were dressed in white, and the gentlemen in dark suits. The exercises went off satisfactorily

At two o'clock in the afternoon the Alumni Association met in the Chapel, when an address was delivered by Geo. E. Elwell Esq. The essayist of the occasion was not present. After atter ding to some business, the Alumni adjourned to the dining hall, where an excellent dinner was prepared, and to which all did ample justice. At this point we went to press.

SEMI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA MILLERS' STATE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 20th, 1878.

The First Semi-Annual Meeting of the "Pennsylvania Millers' State Association." will be held at the Keystone House, Reading, Pa., on Tuesday, July 9th prox., at two o'clock P. M.

All Manufacturers of Flour and Feed in the State, as well as those directly interested in the Milling Industry, are most cordially invited to be present, and unite themselves with the Association.

The Meeting will, beyond doubt, be an interesting one, as matters of the greatest importance to the fraternity will be brought before it for consideration and action.

The important subjects of Transportation, Insurance and Patents, will receive special attention.

Every progressive Miller in the State cannot but appreciate the vital necessity of prompt action, and earnest effectual organization and co-operation to further and protect his interests, which have been so seriously assailed.

Millers' Associations are no longer an experiment; their usefulness and success have been fully demonstrated.

CHAS. A. MINER, President.
A. Z. SCHOCH, Secretary,
Selinsgrove, Pa.

The examinations of the Senior class at the Normal School were held last week, the committee consisting of Deputy State Superintendent Houck, John H. French, Principal of 5th District Normal School, A. S. Burrows Superintendent Union county and W. H. Snyder of Columbia county. The whole class passed. They are as follows, Ella Rogers, Emma Case, Emma Jones, Elma Edgar, Mary J. Simons, Frances Raike, Ida Kistler, Dora A. Stiles, Fannie E. Searle, W. Chrisman, W. H. Rote, W. M. Cleaver, P. A. Meixell, I. H. Strauss, L. W. Evans, W. H. Sanders, C. D. Andreas.

The formal opening of the Rupert Hotel on last Thursday night was a decided success so far as numbers are concerned. The dance in the grove was conducted in the best of order. Mr. Stoes of Danville furnished the music, and Thomas Webb of this place did the calling off.

Geo. W. Miller from Mainville and Geo. W. Frey from Mifflinville Pa., who went to Kansas last spring have located in the vicinity where the Miller Brothers are who went out one year ago last March. They are both very much pleased with the new country they have found, and say that they never would wish themselves back in Pa., to stay anymore. They think too much of Kansas to leave it and go back. They also say, young men come west.

A reunion of the old soldiers of all organizations from Montour, Columbia and Northumberland counties will take place at Danville on the 4th of July. They will assemble on Market street between the Canal and Court House and will form in line at 9 o'clock a. m., to take part in the general parade. A large number of officers and members are expected. Come one and all.

C. G. YORKS,
Committee.

John A. Opp, Esq., of Plymouth, Luzerne County, son of Thomas Opp, Muncy Creek township, has been appointed Judge Advocate, with rank of Major, on the staff of Maj. Gen. E. S. Osborn, commanding the Third Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Since the appointment, all the Major Generals of the National Guard have been mustered out of service, in compliance with the new law, but how Major Opp is affected we are not advised.—*Luminary.*

A Dark red cow broke into the enclosure of E. R. Drinker and J. K. Edgar, and was thereupon taken in custody by them, and advertised, to be redeemed on payment of damages, and costs of advertising, which together amount to several dollars. Would it not have been cheaper to keep that cow shut up? If everybody will pursue the same course as these gentlemen it will not be long before cow owners will prefer to pay fifty cents to get their cattle out of the lock up rather than pay several dollars damages, and costs.

HOW WHISKEY PAYS.

Some years ago we had in our employ a man, who, several times a day ran out of the office to buy a drink of whiskey. Every time he went out the cashier was instructed to drop ten cents into a drawer to our credit. At the end of seventeen months the man who had gone out so often had drank himself out of a good situation; and the drawer, when opened, was found to contain four hundred and nine dollars, which we loaned to a young mechanic at seven per cent interest. He used it to purchase a set of tinners tools. On the 15th of Februray, 1876, he returned it with interest, saying in his letter that he has now a wife, two children, and property worth $5000. The other fellow is a dead beat and adrift hunting food.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

DIPTHERIA.

This terrible disease is still raging in the town, and seems to have become an epidemic among the children New cases are reported daily, and the little ones are dying in numbers. In order to prevent the spread of this scourge every precaution should be taken and we would suggest one or two things that should be generally observed. Do not go to a house where the disease is, unless it is absolutely necessary. If called in, see that you do not go from there to houses where others may infected. If you have children keep them at home as much as possible, and scatter lime about the premises as a disinfectant. The time has come when every precaution must be taken to check the spread of this fatal malady.

The Sunbury *Daily American* puts it this way.

DON'T WAIT TO BE BEGGED FOR IT.—If you take a paper pay for it. Don't let it hang on for two or three years and then try and cheat the printer. Your editor, and compositors can't live on wind, or good wishes. It takes dollars for food and labor. If you want your paper to live and push forward, give you plenty of reading matter, money is necessary to do it with. Don't criticise their old type, while your subscription is unpaid. Turn in and help the good cause along by friendly counsel and sympathy, and by prompt pay. Pay, however, is the most important, as, with bread and butter in sufficient quantities, it will not trouble any intelligent person to find companionship. The one great imperative want of the Local papers is to be promptly sustained by cash subscriptions. Will their friends see that they have it?

Rudolph Yeager of Locust township, was indicted for selling liquor without a special tax. The case came up on Wednesday of last week. The defendant had no counsel, and the court appointed Hon. H. B. Payne and A. B. Brundage, Esq., of Wilkesbarre, and another attorney, whose name escaped the reporter, to defend the accused. Their client was an aged man, blind and very poor, and all three of these gentlemen entered into the work before them with as much earnestness as if they were to receive a very large fee. The able manner in which they cross-qugstioned witnesses for the prosecution brought out the fact that the old man was not guilty, and to this effect Judge Ketcham charged the jury. He said there was no evidence of the defendant having violated the law, and that it was a case which should not have been brought to court. The jury, without leaving the box, gave a verdict of not guilty. The old man was without means to take him back to his home in Columbia county, and his friends, the lawyers that defended him, opened their wallets and presented him with money enough to help him through in good shape.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

A GOOD LAW—THE BETTER PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The following abstract of a bill, passed by the Legislature, has become a law:—

SECTION 1 provides that if a person shall ill treat, abuse or inflict unnecessarily cruel corporal punishment upon any infant or minor child, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined by any justice, magistrate, or court of record not less than $10, nor more than $50 for each offence.

SEC. 2. No person having the care or custody of any minor child under the age of fifteen years shall sell, apprentice, or otherwise give away such minor; or any person who shall receive or employ such minor for rope or wire-walking, or dancing, or as an acrobat or gymnast, begging, or any obscene, indecent, or illegal exhibition or vocation, or dangerous, to health, or for prostitution, or who shall harbor or employ any such minor in any assignation house or brothel, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Fine not less than $50, nor more than $100 for each offence.

SEC. 3. The employment of a child under twelve years in any underground work or mine is declared a misdemeanor. Fine not less than $10 nor more than $50.

A law somewhat cognate to the foregoing was also passed, prohibiting the employment of waiter girls in saloons, places of amusement, &c.

WHY LONGER REMAIN FAT?—Obesity was considered by the ancients as evidence of coarseness. Even yet the slim forms of the Grecian goddesses are regarded as models of female beauty. Corpulence is now held to be a disease, and Allan's Anti-Fat has fully demonstrated it to be curable. The Anti-Fat chemically neutralizes in the stomach all glucose, saccharine, and oleaginous substances, thus preventing the formation of fat. Its use insures loss of from two to five pounds per week. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. Sold by all druggists. june 14–tf jl

Harry Faux, the pedestrian, has written a letter to the Philadelphia *Times*. It shows that Harry is ready to go into the walking business to any extent. The letter is as follows.

To the Editor of The Times:

Dear Sirs i want you to know that i never trane a day of my life i can beat seven miuets aney time aney man from your City Comes to See me third of July i will be at yoming masseycree witch hapen one hundred years ago i walk one mile last summer at binghamton new york i sen you these reckhard so you Can' See wat i have done.

HARRY FAUX SCRANTON.

i will match aney man in the State for aney amount of money. HARRY FAUX.
lewisburg pa June monday may 10 1878.

FAIR PLAY.

If a few doses of a proprietary medicine fails to cure a malady for which it is advertised, some seek a physician, and contentedly take his routine prescriptions for months, even though they receive no benefit. Is this fair? Suppose the traveler on a strange and dangerous road inquires the route to a town some twenty miles distant, and, after going one or two miles, concludes to abandon the road, because he cannot see the town. If lost, could any one be blamed but himself? The Family Medicines manufactured by R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y, are a safe and certain cure for the various diseases for which they are recommended. His Golden Medical Discovery has long been the standard remedy for the cure of scrofula, bronchitis, consumption, dyspepsia, liver complaint, skin diseases, and all impurities of the blood, while Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, if used in connection with the Discovery, effects a speedy and perfect cure of the most aggravated catarrhal affection. For many years the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women were regarded as incurable. The knife and caustic were freely used with but exceptional benefit. The success attending the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription induced the Doctor to sell it under a positive guarantee to cure this class of diseases. If afflicted, do not delay or hesitate to try it. See Pierce's Memorandum Books, given away by all druggists.

A BAWL FROM SECOND BASE.—Harry Shafer the second base of the Boston Club, fell and dislocated his knee-cap a little while ago. He says that he owes his almost immediate recovery to Giles Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
Dr. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

In all Classes of Society, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the ruling purifier. Ladies use it to remove defects of the complexion, and persons troubled with eruptions or other irritations of the skin are promptly cured by it. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

June 14 4w.

INDIGESTION.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

Standard British Poets,

Comprising in all 16 Volumes Large 16mo' printed on fine tinted paper, attractively bound in guilt and black, uniform style. The list is as follows:

Burns, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, Pope, Byron, Coleridge, Mrs. Hemans, Moore, Wordsworth, Tennyson, Campbell, Crabee, Thos. Hood, Ossian, Scott.

Cloth, plain edges, $1.00; gilt edges, $1.25. Or put up in sets in a neat box, 16 vols.: plain, $16. Gilt edge, $20.

The extremely low price of this edition and the popular style of binding render them suitable for school, college and private libraries, prizes, &c., and present an opportunity to obtain a choice collection of standard poets in durable form at a very small outlay. For sale by all booksellers, or sent free upon receipt of price.

Just published, favorite poems, 16mo, tinted paper, gilt and black stamp, 456 pages. Plain edge, $1.00; gilt edge, $1.25. In uniform style with our series of British poets.

This collection comprises a large number of the favorite poems of the English language, giving choice selections from the writings of Chaucer, Spencer, and others of earlier times, as well as most of the popular writers of the present day, including also a few translations from the French and German, and will be found a valuable addition to our series of the British poets.

Also, nearly ready, "Shakespeare," 1 vol. 16 mo,

Thomas Y. Crowell, Publisher, 744 Broadway, New York.

The "strike" Riots in Quebec and at Blackburn, England, ran the course that all such violet disorders take—first, a natural enough dispute about wages between workingmen and employers—then excited meetings—then the gathering of tumultuous mobs of lawless men, having but little to do with the labor dispute—then riot and destruction while the authorities are hesitating and temporizing with the mobs—then severe measures of suppression with sacrifice of life—then a quick end to the mobs—and then back to work under great disadvantage, with no results but loss of time and wages to the strikers, loss of property to the employers, and loss of life to the victims. Yet there are people who insist upon the efficacy of this mode of treating the labor question.—*Ledger.*

Mrs. Williamson, who was murdered in Cayuga county N.N. by her husband, was only seventeen, and had been married two years. Her mother at the time of the marriage told Williamson that the girl was too young to choose a husband, and that she would be sure to fall in love with some other man. This warning did not induce him to wait, but it made him jealous and watchful of his wife. His determination to kill her was made deliberately, and after he had good reason to believe that her mother's prediction had been verified. After shooting her once and inflicting a slight wound he said: "That's too bad—I meant you shouldn't suffer." Then he took a more careful aim and killed her. His suicide followed.

Ex-Governor Curtin will deliver the 4th of July address at Phillipsburg.

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. june 14–tf jl

Items.

Dr. LeMoyne, cremationist, has given $20,000 to a colored school in Tennessee.

The petition of Jacob Huntzinger, the defaulting president of the Pottsville Miners' bank, was refused by the supreme court.

The farmers throughout Ohio are receiving notices signed "Workingmen's Bread or Blood Committee," warning them against purchasing labor saving machinery.

The Russians are sending Turkish military prisoners to Siberia. A dispatch from Moscow says the Russian Poles are extensively singing a petition to the congress at Berlin.

Madrid, June 24.—Queen Mercedes is dying. Her majesty received the last sacraments of the church at five o'clock this morning, in the presence of the King, members of the royal and Montpensier families and the ministers.

The Italian Government has decided to hold an Exposition at Rome in 1881, beginning February 1, and ending June 30. French papers think that the late date of closing will afford strangers excellent opportunities for catching malarial fever.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-eight pieces of skin, taken from the arms of friends, have been engrafted on the head of Mrs. Jonas Hay of Jamestown, who lost her scalp by her hair catching in the mill machinery in which she was working. Mrs. Hay is rapidly recovering, and is now able to ride out.

The first piano manufactured in the United States is believed to have been made by John Belmont of Philadelphia, in 1775. Chickering was established here in 1823, and Steinway's house dates from 1853. Up to 1820 most pianofortes in New York bore on their plates the names of J. J. Astor, having been imported by the original John Jacob from Broadwood or Clementi of England. Some of them are yet in old houses.

Pastor John Jasper, of Richmond, who insists that "de sun do move," boasts of being able to immerse more people in a given time than anybody else can. Sunday before last he immersed three hundred and fifty-eight colored converts in the baptistery in his church. The pool is not large and before the services came to a conclusion the water was of an unpleasantly dusky hue. These converts are a part of the recent great revival, the power of which has not yet died out. Jasper has quit lecturing.

The difficulty of providing horses with forage in war has set the ingenious to work in endeavoring to compound a condensed horse biscuit, and Col. Ravelli, an Italian officer, seems to have been very successful in this respect. By direction of the Minister of War, very careful experiments have lately been made with cavalry horses, and a commission report that not only when the biscuit is administered with proper care is it consumed with appetite and easily digested, but that the horse fed upon it actually increased in vigor. There is really nothing new in this, for three centuries ago horses in England were often fed in the same way.

Paris is doing very well with her Exposition. The best day of the French Exhibition of 1867, when there were 172,000 visitors, has been beaten by the attendance on Whit-Monday, 1878, when there were 182,249 paying visitors. That is still a long way behind "Pennsylvania Day" at the Centennial, when there were 257,169 paying visitors, but it is a larger number of paying visitors than gathered at the Centennial exhibition on any other day.

General Sherman.

Along the fields where fierce and strong
The blast of war swept by,
Now waving grain and wild flowers glance
In beauty toward the sky.

The bugle's stirring note no more
Alarms the solitudes,
And peace her dedecition breathes
Upon the valves and woods.

But he who seaward marched and fought
Still keeps a stock of dru,
And bores a helpless people with
The music of his chin.

N. Y. Sun.

Secretary Sherman has said that he thinks when Congress re-assembles it will find that resumption of specie payments will have been accomplished. The only serious obstacle in the way of resumption is the law providing for the reissue of greenbacks as fast as redeemed. Resumption, under such circumstances, will be equivalent to an expansion of the currency to the extent of $130,000,000, or rather to the extent of gold in the Treasury at the time resumption occurs.—*Record.*

Indorsed by the Medical Fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown 50c.

May 17 4-w.

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, prove them the best and most effectual pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

no4

Deaths.

In Orangeville suddenly April 23, Mrs. Louisa Dilline, aged 50 years, 3 months and 25 days.

At Millville on the 19th inst, Mr. William R. Eves, aged 31 years and 11 months.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.00
Rye "	.50
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.60
Butter	.12
Eggs	.13
Tallow	.08
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.7
Sides & Shoulders	.7
Lard per pound	.10
Hay per ton	10.0
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 5.00 "
" Bituminous "	$ 4.50 "

Business Notices

For a Summer Hat go to Lowenberg's.

For a Nobby Summer Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a nice Straw Hat go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice White Vest go to D. Lowenberg's.

Latest Style and Lowest prices always to be found at D. Lowenberg's.

For a cheap Suit of Clothes go to D. Lowenberg's,

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

DOUBLE HARPOON HORSE HAY FORK.

The best Fork in the market; works equally well in long or short hay. For sale by J. SCHUYLER & SON.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Go to L. Bernhard's for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Cadman always keeps in stock Picture Frames and Mouldings of all kinds, and is also prepared to make picture frames of any size.

Shoemaker wanted. Apply at McKinney's.

For grass or grain Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Forks and Hay Rowes at bottom prices call on J. Schuyler & Son.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
ISSUE & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

SURE DEATH
TO THE COLORADO POTATO BUG

For this is wider we claim three important features which will recommend its use to every gardener and farmer in the country:

1st. That it contains none of the poisonous properties dangerous to human life, of which many of the insect powders now in the market are composed. Many deaths have occurred through Paris Green and other poisonous preparations of arsenic which are employed to destroy insects on plants and vegetables, and which absorb the poison, and with the food is introduced into the human system.

2d. That where this Powder is sprinkled on Potato Vines, Plants, Vegetables, &c., it will drive away the Potato Bug, Cut Worms, and all other insects which are the pests of the field and garden, and if used early in the spring, will prevent the development and growth of insect life. It can also be used with good effect to destroy aphis, plant lice and worms on fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery.

3d. Paris Green, and other poisonous compounds, in addition to being dangerous to human life, impoverish and pollute the soil on which they are used. This Powder is such in properties which are a benefit to the land, and is an excellent fertilizer and will prove a valuable aid to the growing plant

Directions for Use.

A can, with perforated top, is furnished with each box, with which to sprinkle the Powder thoroughly over the plants and on the ground underneath.

SAMPLE FREE.

Prepared at the **Eureka Chemical Works,** EAGLEWOOD, N. J.

W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 48 Vesey st. N. Y.
june 7, 78-1m

STATEMENT.

George Steadman and Samuel Hess Secretaries, Supervisors in account with Sugarloaf township, for year ending April 8, A. D. 1878.

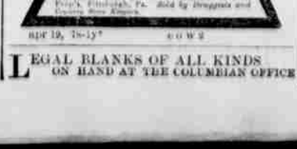
	Dr.	Cr.
Amount of duplicates for 1877,	732 59	
To cash collected,	12 56	
By orders and receipts		64 69
" Exonerations		3 52
" Time as Supervisor, S. Hess		10 50
" G. Steadman, time settled		
" In account by offset		634 56
" Work done on road		1 50
" Attending settlement		1 50
To order given for balance	28 9	
	774 77	774 77

The following is the indebtedness of said township. To orders unpaid for year of 1878 $91 50
" orders unpaid for year of 1876 Dr. 47
" orders unpaid for year of 1877 $53 74
" June 8, 1878 $101 76

The above is a correct statement as the account stands on the town book.
By order of auditors.

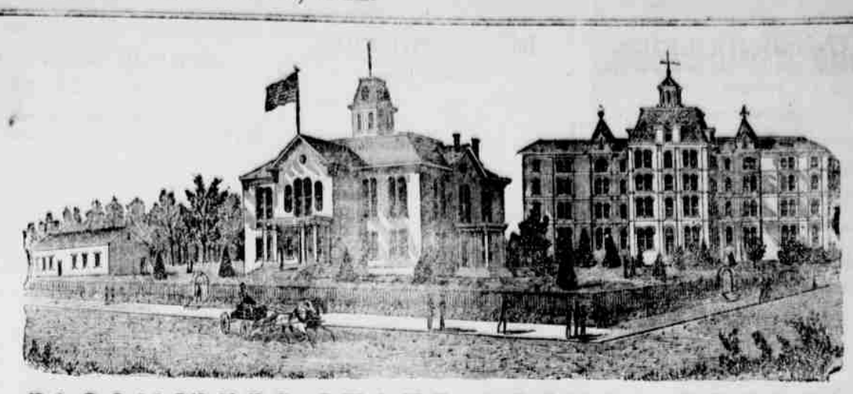
HENRY C. HESS,
AARON FRITZ,
ELIJAH PETERMAN,
Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 14 tf.

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER



apr 19, 78-1y* LOWE

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS ON HAND AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
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The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, as the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
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HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint and Stomach. Sample bottles go try. 10 cents Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.
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May 24, 78—2m

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Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in. march 26, 78-3m par

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that M. G. Hughes of Catawissa has been appointed Assignee of Wesley Perry of Locust township for benefit of creditors. All persons therefore indebted to the said Wesley Perry, will make payment to the said assignee and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Wesley Perry,
May, 17, 4w. Catawissa.

A CHANCE TO MAKE SOME MONEY SURE.

"Scotchell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SUTLY & CO., Publishers, 728 Sansom street, Philadelphia. march 28, 78-3m pd&co

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
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☞ Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.
All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and warranted.
May 17, 78-tf

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT, for year ending June 3, 1878.
H. C. KELCHNER,

Miscellaneous.

Troubles of a Poet.

BY MAX ADELER.

While Col. Bangs, the editor of the *Argus* was sitting in his office one day a man whose brow was clothed with thunder entered. Fiercely seizing a chair he slammed his hat on the table, hurling his umbrella on the floor, and sat down.

"Are you the editor?" he ask

"Yes."

"Can you read writing?"

"Of course."

"Read that, then," said he, thrusting at the Colonel an envelope with an inscription on it.

"B——," said the Colonel, trying to spell it.

"That's not B; its an S," said the man.

"S? Oh, yes, I see. Well, the words look a little like 'Salt for Dinner,' or 'Souls of sinners,'" said the Colonel.

"No, sir," replied the man, "nothing of the kind." That's my name,—Samuel H. Brunner. I knew you couldn't read. I called to see you about that poem of mine you printed the other day on the "Surcease of Sorrow."

"I don't remember it," said the Colonel.

"Of course you don't, because it went into the paper under the title of 'Smear case To-morrow.'"

"A stupid blunder of the compositor's, I suppose."

"Yes, sir; and that's what I want to see you about. The way in which that poem was mutilated was simply scandalous. I haven't slept a night since. It exposes me to derision. People think I am an ass. Let me show you."

"Go ahead," said the colonel.

"The first line, when I wrote it read this way:

"Lying by a weeping willow, underneath a gentle slope."

"That is beautiful, poetic, affecting. Now how did your vile sheet present it to the public? There it is! Look at it! Made it read it's way:

Lying to a weeping widow, to induce her to elope."

"Weeping widow, mind you! A widow! O, thunder and lightning! This is too much? It's enough to drive any person crazy."

"I am very sorry, said the Colonel, "but ——"

"But look a here at the fourth verse," said the poet. "That's worse yet. What I said was:

Cast your pearls before the swine and lose them in the dirt.

"I wrote that out clearly and distinctly, in a plain round hand. Now what does your compositor do? Does he catch the sense of that beautiful sentiment? Does it sink into his soul? No, sir! He sets it up in this fashion:

Cast my pigs before the sunrise and love them they be."

"Now isn't that a cold blooded outrage on a man's feelings? I'll leave it to you if it isn't."

"It is hard, that's a fact," said Colonel Bangs.

"And then take the fifth verse. In the original manuscript it said, as plain as day light:

Take away the jingling money; let only glitte. ing dross.

"A man with only one eye, and a cataract over that would have read the words correctly. But your pirate must, sa,—do you know what he did? He made it read:

Take away your jeering monkeys, on a sorely glandered hoss."

"By George, I felt like braining him with a fire shovel! I was never so cut up in my life."

"It was natural, too," said the Colonel.

"There, for instance, was the sixth verse. I wrote:

I am weary of the tossing of the ocean as it heaves.

"It is a lovely line, too; but imagine my horror and the anguish of my family when I opened your paper and saw the line transformed into}

I'm wearing out my trousers, till they're open at the knees!

"That's a little too much! That seems to me like carrying the thing an inch or two too far. I think I have a constitutional right to murder that compositor; don't you?"

"I think you have."

"Let me read you one more verse. I wrote:

I swe the ding echoes as they roam among the pines,

And I feel my soul awaken to the ecstasy that thrills.

"Now what do you s'pose your miserable outcast turned that into? Why, sir, into this:}

I smell the frying shoes as they roast along the bulls,'

'And I peel my soul mistaken to the crertary that wrote."

"Gibberish, sir! Awful gibberish. I must slay that man. Where is he?"

"He is out just now," said the Colonel. "Come in to morrow."

"I will," said the poet; "and I will come armed."

Then he put on his hat, shouldered his umbrella, and drifted off down stairs.

A Diamond and two Cigars.

A story is going the rounds respecting a South American gentleman, in Paris, who lost the other evening at the house of one of our countrymen a diamond valued at 12,000 francs (2,400). The next morning a groom found it in the court-yard and carried it back to its owner. The personage sent for the honest groom into his smoking room, and showed himself very much pleased at getting the jewel back again. He laid it tenderly in the drawer of his toilet table, and, then putting his hand in his pocket, he pulled out two cigars, which he offered to the groom.

The honest fellow accepted them, but went off somewhat discomfited. He told the story on getting home. His master heard it and sent for him. 'Have you smoked the two cigars?' said he, 'No monsieur.' 'I'll give you 500 francs for them.' Will you indeed, sir?' Yes; here is the sum. You are an honest lad, and I am glad to pay a premium for having you in my service. Now go back to the gentleman who owns the diamond and say to him, 'Monsieur, I told my master of your generosity, but he is afraid you may deprive yourself of the pleasure of smoking to-day to make up for the two cigars you have given me. 'He told me, therefore to bring them back again.'' 'May I mention the 500 francs, sir?' Certainly not.'

The servant brought back to his master the following letter: 'My dear sir, I was very glad to get back my diamond. I have six alike, and intended to have them set for waistcoat buttons. That is why I was so sorry to lose one of them. As to the cigar, I can well afford to give two to your servant for I have 5000 drying in my secretary. Yours, with great reard, X. Y.' The signer of this precious epistle is a bachelor, and has an income of $40,000.

The usual pay of a Sepoy is about fourteen shillings per month, out of which he has to buy his own food. When on active service his pay is about doubled.

Miscellaneous.

Travelin Japan.

RIDING OVER ROUGH ROADS ON HORSESHOD WITH STRAW.

A long ride on a Japanese pack-horse is an epoch in the life of any traveller. As the animals are shod with straw, and as the roads are very rough, they never attempt anything beyond a walk even with the most violent inducement. The traveller is perched high up in a hard pillion, in a sort of a valley, the sides of which are composed of his luggage, spare hats, shoes, girths, and straps rolled into bundles; his legs are doubled up so that his knees touch his chin, and the sensation is like that of being on the back of a camel. Thus placed he must perform his journey, or as an alternative he may be driven to the Kago, or litter. This may either be a basket slung on a pole, or a regular box with doors and sliding shutters. The litters of men of rank, such as once were frequent enough in the streets of Yeddo, but which have gone the way of so many remnants of old Japan, were often small rooms gorgeously decorated and painted, and requiring a score of coolies to carry them; but the litters which the ordinary traveller must use are of the basket type, and as provocants of suffering and misery are second only to the pack-horse. To the native, whose normal position when not standing or sleeping, is squatting on the heels of his feet, a confinement of several hours in a Kago, with scarcely a change of position, is no hardship, but to the European the agony of sitting cramped up in the space of an armchair, with legs curled up, tucked in or huddled together, for an indefinite period, must be actually suffered to be appreciated. Temporary relief may be obtained by sitting with the legs hanging over the sides; but in this case they either graze the ground or come in contact with the huge boulders with which the road is littered; by stretching them out in front, when they kick against the coolie; or by stopping altogether and walking, which means loss of time, but which is the only efficacious method of escaping the pains of cramp. The Kago is however, much more rapid than the pack-horse, and far more economical. The coolies are well trained sure footed, stalwart fellows—as a rule, four to a litter covering easily their five or six miles an hour, and resting but rarely. The motion, however, is very unpleasant, and is apt, like that of a swing, to make the unaccustomed feel sick.

Sword Swallowing.

START'ING FEATS OF A LONDON JUGGLER.

A servant brings a table on to the stage, and upon it he places a box containing the various swords to be swallowed. He then retires and brings from behing the scenes a musket. Upon its summit is placed a formidable looking bayonet. All being ready, Mr. Benedetti appears with a very bright sword in his hand. Arriving at the front of the stage, he drives the point of the sword into the floor, and the force of the action of the sword into the wood causes it to sway backward and forward. Mr. Benedetti then goes to his box and produces a sword made of a non lustrous metal. Holding it in the air between his two hands, he opens his mouth and simply thrusts it down his throat in the same manner as cavalry soldiers would replace his sword in the sheath. That is feat No. 1.

Mr. Benedetti next takes up six or eight of these swords, and having put them one behind the other, he opens his mouth again, and, presto, down goes the lot into what is called by children the "red lane." These swords being well down into his throat, he then plucks them out one by one and throws them on the stage, where they fall with a clash that indicates to the commonest observer that they really are metal. This done, he rests a minute and then comes the musket and bayonet. He lifts up the musket and holds it with bayouet downward above his head, and then slightly steadying the weapon he allows the bayonet to gently glide down his throat. Just at the moment when it seems doubtful whether he is not going to swallow musket and all, it suddenly stops, and then the bayonet is hidden all but the part near where it joins on to the musket itself. But this is not enough; he leans forward, and holding the bayonet horizontally between his teeth, turns round and round, swinging the musket. He concludes the performance by a very marvelous feat. He goes directly to the sword that is still vibrating in the boards of the stage, and pulls it out with a jerk. One cannot imagine what he is going to do with it, as it appears to the eye that the sword, from hilt to point, is longer than the man's body. He then proceeds to the middle of the stage; back goes his head, and down his throat goes his sword. Several eminent medical men, among whom is Mr. Frank Buckland, vouch for the fact that the sword swallowed measured thirty inches in length and one and a half across. Mr. Benedetti has been swallowing swords for fourteen years; the stomach is consequently accustomed to the reception. He is a singularly prepossessing man, and his manners are polished.

Good Whitewash.

When oil paint cannot be afforded for fences and out houses, a good whitewash will look well and durable. The following wash is excellent:

Take a clean barrel that will hold water. Put into it half a bushel of quicklime, and slack it by pouring over it four or five inches deep, and stirring it until slaked. When quite slaked, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc, which may be had at any druggists, and one of common salt, which in a few days will cause the whitewash to harden on the wood work. Add sufficient water to bring it to the consistency of thick whitewash.

To make the above wash of a pleasant cream color, add three pounds yellow ochre.

For fawn color add 4 pounds umber, 1 pound Indian red, 1 pound lamp black.

For gray or stone color, add 4 pounds umber and 2 pounds lampblack.

The color may be put on with a common whitewash brush, and will be found much more durable than common whitewash.

Hints on Marketing Vegetables.

In marketing vegetables remember that much depends on the attractiveness of their appearance. Don't heap them in a confused mass, but arrange garden stuff so that their good quality shall be apparent. Oftentimes the best selection carried to market by themselves will bring more than the whole crop, good, bad and indifferent, indiscriminately thrown together. A box of strawberries, each berry of nearly uniform size and appearance, will sell for more, and more readily, than a box which gives a confused look to the berries. The good marketer studies how to please his customers, and doesn't grudge a little care in sorting or washing, in order that his wares shall show the best they are capable of.

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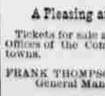

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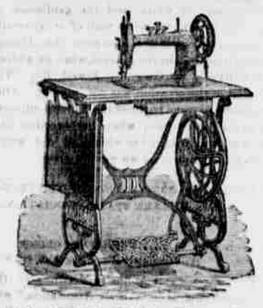

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